

**ALEXANDRIA**  
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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1828.

Miscellaneous extracts from English papers received at the office of the *Phoenix Gazette*.

**SPANISH JEALOUSY.**—The following tragical and interesting story is given in a French paper, under the date of Bayonne, March 12.

"B. Severeti, aged 64, a landholder, reported to be in opulent circumstances, was married about six years ago to a beautiful young person, then only 16 years of age. Every thing indicated that they were living on the most happy terms. They had but one child, born during the first year of wedlock.

"In November last, an elderly lady, from St Jean de Luz, took an apartment for her son, who was in ill health, at Severeti's farm-house. He had been educated at Paris, was highly accomplished, and his person very handsome, but his morals were not of the most rigid kind, and it was apparent that his indisposition had been occasioned by dissipation. He soon became on friendly terms with Severeti and his wife; but, as it may be conjectured, he gave a preference to the latter, in consequence of her kind and soft manners, and also for the repeated attentions which he was receiving at her hands.

"The husband was occasionally obliged to absent himself for two or three days together, on business; upon which occasions, at least latterly, his daughter, about five years old, was in the custom of sleeping with the stranger who was now nearly recovered, and of whom she was as fond as of her own father. Whether Severeti was naturally of a jealous disposition, or his suspicions had been aroused by intimations thrown out by one of his friends who lived at St. Jago, a village about a mile from the farm house, has not yet been positively ascertained. Certain it is, that for the last month he had testified a reserved behaviour to his wife, and with which she had frequently reproached him.

"It was evident to the stranger, that the direful passion was raging in Severeti's breast; and as his health might now be said to be re-established, he had determined to leave the farm house in a few days; and with this resolution he acquainted the family. Severeti expressed his sorrow, and pressed him to remain at least for a few days longer, as he would be sorry, he added, not to meet with him on his return. The young man readily complied with the wish, and Severeti set out on his journey. But, instead of proceeding to the place he mentioned, he remained concealed in the neighborhood of his house; and when he thought that all the inmates were retired to rest, he gently let himself in through the door that looks into the garden, and which he must have been surprised at not finding locked. This was about nine o'clock; half an hour previous to this, his wife had gone to the cottage of one of the laborers, only a hundred yards off, to visit and administer assistance to a poor woman who was dangerously ill; she had not yet returned when her husband arrived.

"To his bed chamber, as it may be supposed, he instantly proceeded; and finding that his wife was absent, he became frantic with rage; he ran to the kitchen, snatched up a knife, and, rushing into the chamber of the young stranger, he flew to the bed. There was light sufficient to perceive that two persons were sleeping in it; he raised one hand, and with the other pulling away the clothes, he plucked the instrument of death into the bosom of his infant daughter, who was fast asleep by the side of the young stranger; he was about to repeat the blow, which also must have proved fatal to his guest, when he heard the voice of his wife, who had just entered a lower room, calling out for assistance, as the laborer's wife, she exclaimed, was then expiring.

"The wretched Severeti now discovered that he had murdered his own daughter! when, turning the fatal weapon against his breast, he stabbed himself to the heart, and instantly expired."

**CURIOUS MODE OF EMBEZZLING MONEY AND CONCEALING THE THEFT BY SHAM PARCELS.**—At Guildhall, on Tuesday, Thomas Kirk was brought before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with having committed various frauds to a large amount upon his employer, Mr. Fleming; an old established and very respectable pawnbroker, in Newgate-street. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner has been in the employ of the prosecutor upwards of seven years, and was his confidential servant, placed in authority over the other shopmen, which confidence and authority he has made use of to transfer large sums of money from his master's pocket to his own, by a stratagem which cannot but be highly interesting to pawn-brokers in general—viz by charging the shop cash account, from time to time, with various sums purporting to have been lent by him upon good pledges in the due course of business, when in fact no such sums had been lent at all; and making up fictitious pledges to cover the fraud. This stratagem was discovered quite by accident; for though his master has been for some time past aware that there was a heavy deficiency somewhere, he could not ascertain where, and he never for a single moment suspected the prisoner of any thing wrong until Monday last, when happening, from mere curiosity, to open a parcel purporting to contain "a pocket book, a miniature, a brooch and a coin," and to have been pledged for 30s., he found nothing therein but a mouldy old pocket book, not worth one farthing, and

a few pieces of waste paper! This discovery led to further search, and many other fictitious pledges were found; for instance—a parcel, purporting to have been pledged for 5l., was found to contain nothing but an old pewter tea-pot, not worth one shilling; in another, purporting to contain two gold neck chains, pledged for 5l., nothing was found but a little tin snuff-box, filled with old nails; another 5l. pledge, ticketed "diamond cross, &c.," turned out to be a pen-piece and two or three rusty screws; and another, purporting to contain "24 brilliants;" and to have been pledged for 10l., was found to contain nothing but a few grains of gum arabic! These curious pledges had all been ticketed and put up in the ware-rooms of the prisoner, who, upon being questioned, confessed that he had practised this trick for some time, and to a great extent; and he himself pointed out a number of other fictitious pledges, which were now produced before the Magistrate; but whether these were the whole of his depredations in the same way could not be ascertained without opening the whole of the pledges in his master's possession—amounting to nearly twenty thousand; and, of course, there had not been time to do that. It also appeared that he did not confine his frauds upon his master to this fictitious pledge system only; for many small tradesmen being in the habit of bringing country notes, silver and copper, to his master's shop, as a sort of banking-house—it was proved that from one person he had received 18l. and 20l. in this way. A Mr. Ryalls, a hardwareman, in Fleet lane, had for years sent his small change to Mr. Fleming, to whom it was useful in his business, and who gave notes of large amounts for it whenever required, the deposits sometimes accumulating to 100l. Two memorandums would be produced, in the prisoner's writing, acknowledging the receipt from Mr. Ryalls of 20l. on the 23d of February, and 18l. on the 13th of March; and it would be proved by the books that the prisoner had never accounted for these sums. During the examination he stood leaning on the bar hiding his face with his hand, and when asked by the Alderman whether he could give any reason why he should not be committed for trial, he replied—"I cannot, it is useless saying anything."—He was committed for trial.

**PALPABLE HOAX.**—On Wednesday week, about two o'clock, in consequence of notices pretty liberally distributed, great crowds of persons assembled on Westminster bridge and in New Palace-yard, in order to see "the Signor Giacomo Novella, known on the Continent as L'Aquila di Milano, fly across the flames after the manner of Icarus," and tumble like a pea on a pipe-shank above Westminster hall, by means of what the Signor called the *Membrane learie*: there was a provision in the notices, setting forth that if the day proved tempestuous, the feat would, "of course," be postponed till to-morrow (next day). At the hour mentioned, the rain began to descend copiously, and the multitude, after waiting till completely drenched, quietly departed without seeing either the Signor or his leap. A similar hoax was played about a year ago, upon the folks of the "gude toon of Edinburgh," by a wag, who gave out that he would fly from Arthur's Seat on that occasion, which had the same denouement as the present, with this difference, that once was enough for Sawney, but the metropolitans had stomach for a repetition of the dose, and congregated a second time to an amazing number on Thursday, to see whether the gentleman would not really keep his word. One worthy, at a loss to account for the default, inquired of a neighbor "who is Icarus?" and the other is said to have answered "I believe he is a son of Diddle-us."

**DEVIL'S WORKS.**—There are in the Murg-thal, in B-den, a devil's mill, a devil's bed, a devil's pulpit, &c. immense stones upon which the hand of the Romans is perceptible. The works, of the Romans passed, among the ignorant barbarians who succeeded them, for those of the devil; as in Switzerland, where everything that appears odd, or difficult, is ascribed to the Prince of Darkness, or to Cæsar. Once upon a time, the devil standing on his pulpit, an angel came down on the angel's pulpit, in the Murg-thal, and drew all the people from him. Upon this, Satan built the Devil's mill, in which he made such a devilish noise, that no one could understand the angel; wherefore the Lord shut the wicked one up in it, and there he is haunting to this day.

**ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH.**—A traveller, lately returned to London, after making the tour of England, and part of Scotland, (as the result of his inquiries) observes that Air-shire, in Scotland, was once famous for Poets, Fife-shire for Musicians, Bed-fordsnire, for Lazy people, Bark-shire, for a curious breed of dogs, Bucks-hamshire for a race of Fops, Ches-shire, for excellent players at Chess, Camber-land, for Mortgaged Estates, Corn-wall, for Millers, Glos-tershire, for Varnish, Monmouth-shire, for Men with large Mouths, Ox-fordshire, for a fine breed of Horned Cattle, Rutland-shire, for Impassable Roads, Summer-setshire, for Fine Weather, Staffordshire, for Cudgel-players, War-wickshire, for Military Heroes, Cardigan-shire, for Excellent Whist-players, Dorsetshire for Accountants, Rad-norshire, for Radicals, Angle-sa, for Fishermen, Merry-onshire, for Funny Fellows, Den-bighshire, for wild Beasts, and Flint-shire, for High-priced Tailors!

A high Edinburgh Tory, or Melville Man, demanded of Lord Eldon, the other day, "What he now thought of the military premier, after his eloquent exposure in the House of Lords on the corn question?" "I dinna ken," replied the legal wit, "I never before saw a war minister."

"Why," said Mr. M. the celebrated actor, the other evening, "is an apple out of reach like a worn-out screw?" Because we can't get it to bite.

A gentleman on a visit, some time ago, at Doc Park, Woolton, who was taking a walk before breakfast, met a pedestrian who inquired from him the way to the township of *Speke*. "Sir," says he, "which is the way to *Speke*?" The stranger, not knowing such a place, hastily replied, "Why, man, open your mouth, to be sure."

A gentleman the other day, visiting Mr. Wood's school in Edinburgh, had a book put

into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word "inheritance" occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the young-ster as follows: "What is inheritance?" A "Patrimony." "What is Patrimony?" A "Something left by a father." "What would you call it if left by a mother?" A "Matrimony."

A Scotch woman frae the gude town of Forfar, called at the shop of a bookseller in Ashton, who likewise sold toys, and inquired for a single carrich. (a catechism without proofs.) A number of toy carriages, with and without horses, was presented to her. Astonished at such a strange proceeding, she asked the man of literature if he took her for a "daft body that didna ken a cart frae a question book."

When the present Mr. Garrow was at the bar, he was, on a particular occasion, cross-examining an old woman, from whose evidence he sought to prove, that a tender of payment on the part of the defendant had been made to the prosecutor before going into court—a circumstance which might have saved costs to his client. He laboured the point with his usual ability, but all his ingenuity failed: the old woman was well put up to it—hard as iron—deep as Ararat—she would admit nothing—she knew nothing. At length Jeyk, who was on the other side, scribbled the following distich on a slip of paper, and threw it across the table to the baffled advocate:

"Garrow, forbear!—the tough old jade Will never prove the tender maid."

**YORK CATHOLIC MEETING.**—On Tuesday, the 8th instant, a general meeting of the Catholics of York, and its vicinity, was held at Elridge's Hotel, the Honorable Edward Perie in the chair. Messrs. Meynell, Rosson, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in eloquent terms; but we can only give a general outline of the speeches delivered on the occasion. Mr. Meynell spoke in high terms of commendation of the liberal spirit evinced by his Majesty, in the Government of Hanover, and hoped that the same enlightened policy would soon be followed in England. He considered the recent victory of the Dissenters a favorable omen for the Catholics, and was convinced that if the latter were firm and temperate, complete emancipation could not be far distant. Mr. Rosson attributed the success of the Dissenters to the firmness and spirit they had displayed, and strongly recommended the Catholics to be patient, firm, and indefatigable, if they wished for similar success. Dr. Goldie enumerated, and warmly eulogized the enlightened and liberal advocates of the Catholic cause, amongst whom were several illustrious statesmen, living and dead, and some distinguished members of the Protestant Church. Mr. Anderson enumerated some of the disabilities to which Catholics were liable, and concluded by moving the adoption of a petition. The petition was resolved on, as was also the establishment of a Defence Committee, for the dissemination of tracts, illustrative of the true doctrines of the Catholics, and tending to remove the prejudices against them. After an eloquent address from the Honorable Chairman, and Mr. Quin, the meeting separated.

**LORD COCHRANE.**—A letter from Paris states that the French Government are endeavoring to organize a small force, with which he intends returning to Greece immediately.

**AMICABLE WAR.**—The Prince of Oehringen dying in 1805, without issue, several princes and nobles of the holy empire laid claim to the inheritance. Formerly this circumstance would have led to a very beautiful law-suit, which might have lasted half a century or so. But in those pugnacious times a war was resolved upon, and military demonstrations actually took place. The parties however, only wished to frighten one another; and, with truly German good nature, had ordered their respective soldiers not to fire, it is even said that the men (Austrians expressly enlisted for the occasion) had received a hint that they might desert if they chose; but this they did not hurry themselves to do, as their pay in these pocket armies was better than in one of 300,000 men. Not a drop of blood was shed; and after a little manoeuvring the parties agreed to an amicable division.

[*London Weekly Review.*]

From the Cumberland Civilian.

**CANAL DINNER.**  
The citizens of Cumberland having determined to evince their gratitude to the members of Congress, within their reach, who have aided and assisted in the passage of the bill appropriating one million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, by giving them a dinner.—Letters of invitation were addressed by the Committee of Arrangement, to Messrs. Michael C. Sprigg, Andrew Stewart and William Armstrong, and would also have been given to Mr. Chauncy Forward, but from the representation of his friends, it was not possible for him to attend, on account of the Somerset Court being in session.

Accordingly a splendid Dinner was prepared by Mr. James Black, on Tuesday last, at which we had the pleasure of the company of the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Fayette county, Pa. ROGER PERRY, Esq. was appointed President; and Captain DAVID LYNN, Vice President; and after feasting on the good things of this life, the following toasts were given:—

By Col. King, of Va.—The memory of Geo. Washington.

By Capt. David Lynn.—The memory of Gen. Greene of the Continental Army.

By Roger Perry, Esq.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—It will cement the Atlantic and Western States in an everlasting bond of union—may the names of CHARLES F. MERCKER and ANDREW STEWART be inscribed on the first stone laid for its commencement.

After this toast—Mr. STEWART rose, and said—Mr. President and Gentlemen.

I thank you sincerely for the kind and flattering reception with which I have been honored by the citizens of Cumberland. I thank you for the flattering association in which you have been pleased to place my name, in the sentiment just offered by your worthy President; and I think I may venture to tender you the thanks of the eloquent and indefatigable Chairman of the Committee of Roads and Canals, who reported the bill, and so ably sustained the measures to which you have referred.

Though it was my good fortune to be the bearer of the first petitions presented to Congress

on the subject; though I had the honor of offering the first proposition asking for it the aid of the National Government; although I was so fortunate, as to be present, & assisting in the first surveys made by individual enterprise, to ascertain the practicability of the great scheme of uniting the Atlantic and Western waters by a continuous canal; yet I certainly claim no more than a common participation in the credit of its final success, with the 117 Representatives and 29 Senators, whose votes carried this measure triumphantly through both branches of the National Legislature.

This vote, gentlemen, furnishes not only an occasion for rejoicing here, but of congratulation to the friends of Internal Improvement throughout the Union. It furnishes not only to you an assurance that the strong arm of the National Government has been extended to this work, not to be withdrawn, but it furnishes to the nation at large the cheering assurance, that the march of the great cause of internal improvement is onward and triumphant. It shows that the political sophistry and metaphysical refinement which has sought to rob the General Government of its most salutary and beneficial powers—the power of self improvement and self-protection—has at length yielded and given way to a more enlarged, a more liberal, and, I will add, more enlightened interpretation of the organic law.

I regard the great work to which you have referred, as no local concern. It is national, emphatically national in all its aspects. It presents not the ordinary case of the national government aiding a private company, to execute a local work, but it is the case of a private company aiding the national government to execute a national work—a work calculated above all others to promote the national defence in war, and the national prosperity in peace—a work which will remain a proud and permanent monument to future generations, of the wisdom and munificence of the present—which will remain a strong and enduring bond of national union, when every other tie which unites us may be sundered & destroyed. Already have we seen many of the ties which have bound the Western and Atlantic States together dissolved by the hand of time. The youngest of us may remember when the people of the West were weak & few, when they were dependent on their Atlantic brethren, not only for daily supplies, but for defence and protection against the numerous and formidable savage tribes by which they were surrounded—when they looked with fond and filial affection to the East, as the land of their sires, the home of their boyhood, the repository of the bones of their ancestors. But now how changed is the condition of things; the West is no longer dependent on the East for supplies and for defence—they now find the graves of their fathers and the homes of their children, around them; they have, in short become of themselves a great and a mighty empire. These ancient ties being thus dissolved, it becomes the part of a wise and prudent policy to devise and create new ties, adapted in point of strength and duration, to the increasing weight of the parts they are to hold together. Where are these new ties to be found? In my humble judgement they are to be found alone in those great and permanent works of internal improvement—connecting and bringing more nearly together the distant parts of this widely extended republic; uniting them by the strong ties of interest and intercourse; virtually removing the lofty mountains which surround us, and destroying this great barrier interposed by nature between the Atlantic and Western States.

But, gentlemen, this theme would lead me into a boundless field. I will follow it no further. It is needless, I am quite sure, to speak of the great advantages which this immediate district must derive from the execution of this work; these you all fully understand and duly appreciate. Although nature may have bestowed upon some countries a more fruitful soil, yet to you she has given boundless sources of wealth in your mines & in your forests; sources which have hitherto remained in a great measure barren and unproductive; but which this improvement will open, and make the exhaustless fountains of wealth, and prosperity to your highly favored country.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express the hope, that upon this occasion, when we have here assembled to tender mutual congratulations and express our joy at the success of a measure to which our anxious attention has been directed, and our untiring exertions for a long time devoted, that we will not permit any of those party feelings, which unfortunately at this time, too much distract and divide our country, to mingle in our proceedings. But let us all indulge the patriotic hope, that let who may be called by the people to administer the affairs of government, the great cause of internal improvement, and particularly the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, may not be forgotten or neglected.

I renew to you all, gentlemen, and to the citizens of Cumberland, my heartfelt thanks for the many distinguished marks of attention and regard I have received since my arrival among you yesterday, and beg leave to offer, as a sentiment,

The Citizens of Cumberland—May they soon, very soon, realize all the anticipated advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

By James P. Carleton, Esq.—Our worthy Representative in Congress, the Hon. Michael C. Sprigg: The firm friend of internal improvement.

By John Hoyle, Esq.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad: May the little jealousy which has arisen between the friends of these two great and magnificent improvements, be shortly dissipated, and may a union of exertion subsist between the two Companies, which would be advantageous, and ensure the speedy completion of both. It is of the first importance to us in a national and commercial point of view.

By Mr. James Stoddard.—All the members of Congress, who aided and assisted in the support of the bill appropriating a million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: We, the people of Allegheny, return them our grateful thanks.

By Mr. Joseph P. Hillery.—The "American System": Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufacture.

By Mr. Thomas Perry.—Honor and gratitude to Charles Fenton Mercer and Andrew

Stewart, as the most prominent in effecting our welfare and happiness.

By H. B. Tomlinson, Esq.—"Deep Creek," tho' small, sprinkled the nuptials of the "Ohio and Chesapeake."

By Dr. Charles V. Swearingen.—Our absent friend, and efficient member of Congress, Charles Fenton Mercer.

By Richard Beall, Esq.—The Coal Mines of the Allegheny: With the aid of the Canal, richer than the gold mines of Peru.

By Mr. Ohio Harry.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: The true source of happiness, prosperity and wealth to the citizens of Allegheny.

By Mr. D. B. Hoblitzell.—Michael C. Sprigg: The permanent and unerring supporter of internal improvement.

By Mr. John M. Carlton.—The Hon. George McDuffie of S. C.: Although the representative of a people who are opposed to the encouragement of internal improvements by the general government, he was always found the steady, firm and unwavering advocate of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill.

By Mr. Jacob Fechtig.—Our neighbouring representatives in Congress, the Hon. William Armstrong, of Virginia, and the Hon. Chauncy Forward, of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. B. C. Payne.—Our sincere thanks to the founders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: They procured to us wealth, it has caused the mountains to blossom as the rose; soon, very soon, they must ripen.

By Mr. Thomas Jefferson McKaig.—State of Ohio: Success to her enterprise.

By R. Beall, Esq.—Our enterprising Mail Contractors: Rapid intercourse.

By Mr. S. Charles.—Our Worthy Host, Mr. James Black.

By a Guest.—"The Allegheny Fair: Tho' last not least." Their cheering smiles ensure to us the sincerity of their feelings on our present prospects of future greatness:

"O! what were man, if 'twere not for the ladies."

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
June 10th, 1828.

The Postmaster General has lately received, with regret, frequent complaints of the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded in the mail. In many instances, the causes of these complaints are believed to exist in the printing offices—the papers have not been carefully put up and plainly directed. But, it is feared, that, at some of the Post Offices, there may have been remissness in not having put new envelopes on newspaper packets, where the old ones had become much worn & defaced, & sometimes in having failed to give the proper direction to the packets. To delay the delivery of a newspaper, is made a serious offence by the Post Office law. Too much attention cannot be paid to this provision: by a neglect of it, any Postmaster will lose the confidence of the Public and of the Department.

When failures are complained of, the Postmaster at whose office the packets are mailed, is requested to obtain a statement from the printer of the different packets forwarded by mail; and the number of papers in each. Occasionally, the packets deposited may be compared with this statement, and any omission detected.

Postmasters who fail to adopt this suggestion, may be justly chargeable with negligence, and held responsible for all failures.

Packets badly secured, or not plainly directed, should always be returned to the printing office. Where the packet is large, twine should be used, and the direction of the packet should be endorsed on one or more of the papers enclosed.

Where papers are not taken out of the Office, by the persons to whom they are directed, immediate notice should be given to the Printer, and, on his failing to pay the postage, the papers may be sold for it, as provided in the Post Office law. On some publications it may be difficult to determine whether newspaper or pamphlet postage should be charged. Some newspapers are published in the pamphlet form, as "Niles' Register"; others in the quarto form, as the "American Farmer."

Where a paper is published periodically, on a large sheet, in the common form of a newspaper, it should be so considered. Where the form is different, the subject matter must determine its character. If it contain leading articles of intelligence, a summary of political events, or what is generally termed news, and is published weekly, or oftener, it should be called a newspaper. Advertisements are generally contained in newspapers, though seldom, if ever, in pamphlets.

In cases where strong doubt remains what character to give the publication, it would be well to charge the most favorable postage, until the decision of the Postmaster General shall be obtained.

When a greater weight is franked than the law authorizes, postage should be charged for the excess. If the packet contains handbills, or other articles, which cannot be called newspapers or pamphlets, the excess should be charged by the ounce, as for letter postage. But, if the excess consist of newspapers or pamphlets, they should be charged as such.

Every thing sent in the mail, which does not come under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is subject, by law, to letter postage.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL enjoins the utmost vigilance and impartiality on all Postmasters, in the performance of these duties. And he hopes to witness the beneficial results of their zealous efforts, by the public confidence reposed in the safety of the mail, and the fidelity of its agents.

Printers are respectfully requested to publish this Circular in their papers.

**\$50 Reward!**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, residing in Fayette county, Va. on the 5th inst.—a negro woman named KITTY, about 21 years of age, tall, very stout, and well made: she is of a very dark complexion, has rather curling lips, and one fore tooth broken. I will rather curling lips, and one fore tooth broken. I will give \$50, if she be taken in the District of Columbia, and \$50, if taken in Maryland or Pennsylvania, and all expenses paid:—In all cases she must be secured so that I get her again.

ROBERT E. PEYTON.  
June 11—tr